AMUSEMENTS.



In consequence of the unprecedented and brilliant scores of this artist in his various characters, and TREMENDOUS TREMENDOUS He has made in Leater Wallach's beautiful play of

CHAND PICNIC-FOR THE BENEFIT ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Will be given MAY 31, at METROPOLITAN GROVE BO MENTER'S unricated String Band being

Boats will leave the foot of Walnut-street at 7 and 7.5 o'clock, calling at the foot of Fifth-street.

Che fottowing gentlemen being appointed to act as Iloor Managers, are requested to meet the Committee of Arrangements at the Library Hall, Sycamore-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23, at 75, o'clock. Jas. Molloy. John Carney. Mathew Redman Pat'k Winsey. John Coyle, J. Hirmingham, John Cornole, Andrew Ries. J. Gallagher, John Croole, Andrew Ries. Michael Headon John Consaftan, Assistant Chief. my22-e-

NOTICE. THE NATIONAL THEATER ow for rent for the Summer season, f.r. T.
Performances, Italian, Germin or Burlese, &c., &c., and may be had on reasonable tersight or week. For particular, apply to
Mational Theater Building,
Sycamore-stree

15. Spramore-stree

PALACE GARDEN. THIS BEAUTI-

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI FUEL COMPANY, COAL-YARD AND OFFICE. No. 103 E. THIRD-STREET.

UGHIOGHENY, WINIFREDE,

Hartford City COALS.

ma7-ay W. M. HUBBELL, Secretary.

DR. MERIT WELLS, RESIDENT DENTIST. DENTAL COLLEGE INFIRMARY, NO. 30 COLLEGE STREET, between Sixth and Swenth and Vine and Bace, Cincinnati, O.

LIST OF PRICES FOR PLATE WORK : Full upper or lower sets of testh—continuous 40; gold, \$35; vulcanite, \$20; silver, \$20.

(Tin balf price.)

Something New.

THE "EROVAPOR COOKING-STOVE,"
which usee neither wood nor coal, is now on
exhibition and sale at the Sewing-machine Establishment of E. E. Huggins, No. 16 Esst Fourthstress, where all are invited to call and examine it.
The most striking peculiarity of this new arrangement consists in its not heating the apartment
where cooking or ironing is due; at the same time
the most intense heat is produced. No smoke, no
dust or dirt arising from it, it can be used in any
part of the house without inconvenience. It is light
and cheap. The flat-iron arrangement is very perfect, and needs but to be seen by any housekeeper to
become a necessity.

County Rights for Sale. This arrangement is admirably adapted for the no of dontiest, where the most intense heat is reuled. Also for contint-maker, for inesting glue cities. Also for the heating of irons for failure and hatters me, and like purposes.

BEGGS & SMITE. No. 6 West Fourth-street,
A RENGW HECELVING ABBITIONS TO
A their large assortment of Watshes, Jewelry,
Silverware and Diamonds.
A LSO—A thus essortment of Plated Tea Sets and
Cuttery and Opera-glasses.

Cigars and Tobacco.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE CON-BEANTLY receiving Clears, &c., equalled in quality by none in the city. For sale by ALBERT ROSS, Druggiet, South-west corner Central evenue and Eighth. [ap59]

H. CAMPBELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAR, SHEET and Boffer Iron, Flow Stabs, Ealitond Spikes, cts. Also, agents for the sale of Ironton Star Xalis, Warerooms, No. 19 East decond-street, Cincinnati

BY All kinds Iron made to order. JOHN KARR, A TTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC-C. W. MAGILL, Collector. All business promptly attended to, Office 171 Walnut-street.

A SPECTS U.1.17 announces that the contraction is unique again, an easy of the beautiful or contraction of the contraction of t

MICHACKEN. FASHIONABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURE AND DEALER IS GENTS VOR 19 WEST FOURTH-STREET. SAMUEL G. WINCHESTER, Cutter. Appl-ap

SPOOL COTTON RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT AND

J. II. Jouvet, No. 72 West Fourth-street. mys-hw ... PAPER HANGINGS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. GEORGE A. PETER. No. 127 W. Fifth-street.

TWENTY PER CENT. CHEAPER HUBED BILL-HEAD PAPER, 280
Quality of Paper, just received and for sale by
Quality of Paper, just received and for sale by
RIXON 2 CHATFIELD,
TO and 78 Walnut-street.

STANDARD SUGARS.

10 bris. C. Pell. Sugar, [J. S. Lovering's);
10 bris. Powdered Sugar, do. do.
25 bris. Grushed Sugar, do. do.
Arriving.

Nos. 379 and 321 Main-street TION done of this office.

Cincinnati Dailn Press.

VOL. III, NO. 87. CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1860.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TRAINS DEPART.

LITTLE MIANI-[? minutes faster than City time,]
6 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Accommodation
4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, 8 P. M.
Cincinnary, Hamilton AND DAYON—[? minutes faster than City time,] 6 A. M., 19716 A. M., 9:36
P. M. and 6 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, S A. M. and 6:50 P. M.

Onto and Mississippe-(13 minutes slower than City times) 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI—[12 minutes slow

than City time, | G.A. M., 9:30 A. M. and S.P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCENAT:—(7 minutes faster than City time, | 5:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON-(City time,) 6:50 A. M. and 2:10 P. M. HITELD TRANS ANALY ... LINW

LITTLE MIANI-3:50 A. M., S A. M., 11:04 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.
Onto and Mississiper-9:55 A. M., 12:28 P. M. CHECKERTI, HARLITON AND DAYTON 7145 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:35 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. 115 P. M. Indianapoles and Cincinnati-7:45 A. M., 1 M. and 5:30 P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI-10:06 A. M. and COVENITOR AND LEXINGTON 11 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

ON WARLETTES.

At a recent cricket match in Mobile, Ala. between a club of elayen of that city, and one of New Orleans, the former was vanquished. Mrs. Bridget O'Brien was beaten to death by a brutal husband in New Orleans, last Thursday.

Eliza Brady, a negress, hanged herself near Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday, on account of jealousy of a sable rival.

A ferocious dog attacked a boy nine years old, near Monroe, Mich., last week, and tore his face so as to disfigure him for life.

A large bear, one of the largest ever seen there, was killed in Western Texas, recently, by James Quigg, after a desperate encounter.

Mrs. Caroline Ainsley gave her child paregoric to such excess, in Dadeville, Ala., a few days ago, that the little thing died.

The town authorities of Portsmouth, R. I., have prohibited the importation of cattle from Massachusetts, through fear of the pleuro-picumonia.

A milling match came off last Thursday in New Orleans, in which one Donnelly was severely beaten by one Bell, in one hundred and forty-two rounds. A family named Mayer, residing a little distance from Cleveland, were made so ill by eating spoiled oysters, last week, that two of them nearly died.

A valuable negress jumped into a pond, in Haliax County, N. C., on the 15th inst., with a child in her arms, and drowned the baby

Thomas Marey and Joseph Burke drank so much liquor, in a village in Shelby County, Mo., last week, that both of them died two

A boy, George Harper, nine years old, was so severely gered by a bull, on the 16th inst., in Putnam County, Ind., that he can not re-

A little girl, nine years old, the daughter of Henry Covert, residing near Jeffersonville, Illinois, swallowed a pur on the 14th lost, and died from its effects three days after. A boy, Charles Wirt, was wounded by the fin of a fish in Albany, N. Y., recently, and the wound became so serious that it was necessary to amputate his arm.

A servant girl, Mary O'Connor, fell through a window, while she was washing it, near Abbot, Me., recently, and cut her arm so severely that she died from loss of blood.

A passenger on a steamer on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, lost overboard while intoxicated, a few days since, a pocket-book containing \$5,000 in bank-notes.

Theodore Wright dangerously stabled Murat George, near Montgomery, Alabama, lately, because the latter prevented him from killing his father.

Abraham Magowan, of Fleming County Ky., has given to the Methodist College, at Millersburg, in that State, \$10,000 toward the endowment of a professorship.

A young and pretty white girl, daughter of a wealthy planter in Walker County, Ala-became enamored of, and last week eloped with, a mulatto slave belonging to her father A female calling herself Madame Bella Clayton, cowhided a man named Benton near Biloxi, Miss., because he had "obtained her love" and refused to marry her.

A young and intelligent man, Edward Godwin, after attempting to destroy himself with poison and a pistol, hanged himself in a barn, near Estlow, N. J., on account of a debt.

THE PARLE OF THE FISH IN THE GREEK Church.- A Constantinople letter-writer

Easter with the Greeks and Armenians fel

Esster with the Greeks and Armenians fell on the 15th inst., a week latter than the Catholic; the feativities last three days. Then follows the Feast of the Panaysa or Holy Virgin, and finally the great day of Balouklee, commemorative of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.

The fable runs, that a monk being quietly engaged that morning, in a remote quarter of the city, in preparing his moon-day meal, displayed so much incredulity on hearing that the city was taken, as to receive a signal rebuke from Heaven. "What! said he, the noble City of Constantine, our great Emperor, fallen into the hands of the infide! Turk! God forbid! for easier would it be for me to believe that these fish, which I am now frying, should leap, half cooked as they are, into this pond, and swim about in the water!"

As a just rebuke to him for thus daring to

water!"
As a just rebuke to him for thus daring to interpret the inscrutible designs of Providence, the browned and sputtering fish at once hopped out of the pan into the water, and theire they have teaped about on every returning anniversary down to the present day! A church has been erected over the spot, the miracle is witnessed every year by thousands, the place is called Balouklee, Balouk being the Turkish word for fish.

Condition of the British Graves in the ndent of the London Times

writes from Sebastopel in a late letter : writes from Sebastopol in a late letter:

Our first visit was to Catheart's Hill, where we found the beautiful large black marble cover on the tomb of Sir Robert Lydstone Newman, Captain of Grensdier Guards, had been removed by sacriligious hands, doubtless seeking for jewelry or other articles of value. We endeavored to replace the cover in its proper position, but were unable to move it. Col. Gowen purposed having it replaced in a few days. We also found the hinges on the gates partly lacked off, evidently for the paltry value of the copper. I also learn from Col. Gowen that there had been previously a number of shot and shell placed over and around several of the graves by relatives and friends who had vieted the spot; these, together with the large shot sur-

been previously a number of shot and shell placed over and around several of the graves by relatives and friends who had vieited the spot; these, together with the large shot surmounting the corners of the wall inclosing the cemetery, and on each side of the gate, are now all gone. We next visited the Artillery graveyard, and discovered that they had also disturbed the lablet from the tomb of Capt. W. K. Allix, Aid-de-Cump to Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans. The walls around this cemetery were sailly broken down. We then proceeded to the graveyard of the Naval Brigade, where a ghastly sight presented itself. We found the slabs that covered the grave of Commander Lacon Usser Hammett, of her Majesty's ship Albien, had been turned over, and the remains of that lamented officer entially exhumed, the bones, as well as some remaining portions of the uniform, being scattered around the grave, which evidently had been opened only a few days before.

It was truly a heart sickening spectacle to behold the last mortal remains of this brave officer lie bleaching in the sun. Col. Gowen assured me that on the following Sunday he would have the remains carefully restored to their former peaceful state. We then visited several other graveyards, and found them more or less in a very delapidated state—the walls broken down in many places, and in some instances so much so that even the cattle have been found grazing within the inclosures. Notwithstanding, however, the mutilated and neglected state of many of the graves of those brave men who fell in the Crimes, still the sincerest thanks of every true Englishman are due to Col. Gowen for the truly Christian and sympathizing interest he has so disinterestedly taken in having, entirely at his own expense and trouble, already repaired and restored many of the English graves and cemetaries, as well as several of the French and Sardinian, and preserved them from violation and decay. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will take such speedy and necessary measures for putting our gra

A Texan Opinion of Sam Houston. A Brownsville (Texas) correspondent of the

New Orleans Crescent observes:

It is an unfortunate quality of General Houston, that he is exceedingly jealous of his cotemporaries, which makes him liable to sudden and groundless emnities; and another quality, vindictiveness, coupled with his jealousy, makes him a bitter enemy to those whom he may dislike. These two qualities conspiring, have set Sam Houston and most of the great men of the State in violent opposition to each other, and these animosities are seldom reconciled. He is not popular in this State, except among certain classes, one of which believes that old Sam won the independence of the country, and has always been a true Southern statesman. Nothing will shake the confidence of this set in Houston's virtue, for they have stood by him so long, and fought so many battles in his cause, that it would be equal to a social revolution if they should ever change their sentiments. Another class is the German element, which is tinctured with free-soil proclivities, and supports Houston because it believes he is considered on religious to the institution of New Orleans Crescent observes: and supports Houston because it believes he is opposed on principle to the institution of slavery. The writer of this article remem-bers a conversation held with General Houston thirteen years ago, in which the latter stated as his belief, that Texas would ulti-mately be abolitionised through the influence of German votes. This explains the General's coquetry with the so-called "conservative" element, which is but another name for antielavery expansion.

Disgraceful Row in a Catholic Church in Turkey.

Easter Sunday, says a Constantinople correspondent, there was a disgraceful row in the principal Catholic Church in Pera, arising from the attempt of the newly constituted municipal authority of that suburb to prevent some of the disorderly practices usual on that occasion. It appears that good Catholics have been accustomed, from time immemorial, to assemble Easter Eve in their churches, where they remain the whole night. The joyous cry at day break: "The Lord is risen," has hitherto been the signal for the firing of pistols, and for other noisy demonstrations entirely unsuited to the secredness of the place, and highly displeasing to the mora respectable class there assembled. To these proceedings the authorities were finally determined to put an end, and with this view, they published, several days previous, prohibitory orders to that effect. Easter Sunday, says a Constantinople cor

prohibitory orders to that effect.

The rowdies, nothing daunted, musisred in greater force than ever, and commenced their usual insane exhibitions. The police interfered, attempted to seize the leaders; the rowdies attacked them with fury, the benches were torn up and hurled from side to side, to the shricks of the women and children, the protest of the neutrals, and the infinite terror of all. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, the of all. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, the chief of the police, a valiant old Pole, received abevere blow on the head, and was falled to the ground; his men succeeded in bearing him off, withdrew to the outside of the church, and carefully guarded the doors. A dispatch for aid brought to their assistance attent dispatch and findings who instantly a strong detachment of soldiers, who instantly surrounded the edifice. The doors were then thrown open, and the women and children first permitted to leave, but when the men ventured to cross the threshold, several hun-dred were argested and marched off to prison

THE STEAMER NIAGARA—THE NEW CARIN FOR THE JAPANESE.—The new capin recently erected on, the spar deck of the Niagara, for the accommodation of the Japanese, is a once hopped out of the pan into the water, and there they have leaped about on every returning anniversary down to the present day? A church habbeen erected over the spot, the miracle is withesaed every year by thousands, the place is called Balouklee, Balouk being the Turkish word for fish.

Singular and Interesting Suit Against A Rahway Company.—John T. Mott has brought suit in the Wayne County Circuit Court, sgainst the Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company, and claims damages of \$20,000, it is said that hott purchased a ticket of the Company, against at Port Huron, on the second of March last, to Detroit and back. Four days afterward, on the sixth of March, he took the cars at Detroit for Port Huron Upon the conductor making his appearance, Mott offered him his return ticket, which he refused to accept, saying that it was outlawed; and called the holder sattention to the effect that it was good for two days only. Mr. Mott refused to pay his faire again, and the company, forced him from the cars at Utics Station, and he was compelled to walk from there to Mt. Clemens in the night, in the rain and mud, by which, it is alleged, he took a severe cold, and has suffered very much from it since.

How the miracle is witheseed every year by thousands, the place is called Balouklee, Ba don't have a substant to the accommodation of the Magnatic of the Magnatic of the Magnatic of the Wayn-yard. It is situated in the after part of the ship, and commences at the bulkhead of the propeller house, from which it extends some seventy-eight feet; it is fifty feet wids, and contains four test attended for the propeller to make a child wided into the apartments. The first apartment style, not to be equated by any hotal in the city. The second apastment is for the remaining twenty officials and contains four large and specific orders and are fitted up in a magnificent style, not to be equated by any hotal in the city. The second apastment is for the remaining twenty officials and contains for seventy. T

The Recent Meteoric Shower in this State-

The Washington National Intelligencer publishes the following letter, dated Hen-drysburg, sent to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, descriptive of the

recent meteoric phenomens in this State:
The shower took place between twelve
and one o'clock P. M. The day was unusually cold for the season of the year, and the sky about two-thirds overcast with clouds. Simultaneously with the fall of the stones a tremendous explosion occurred in the atmosphere. To those near by it re-sembled a severe clap of thunder in sound, but was accompanied by a jarring sensation, which, together with the noise, was felt and heard at a much greater distance than the effect of thunder. It was observed and remarked as something peculiar by person fifty miles off. I was at the time about thirty miles distant, and so extraordinary was the detonation and jarring sensation that I thought it (although an unknown or currence in this region) an earthquake shock, in fact, such was the general opinion of all who heard it. To those near where the stones fell several distinct reports were

who heard it. To those hear where the stones fell several distinct reports were heard—accounts vary from six to twelve—they were in rapid succession; perhaps not over a second of time between them.

So strange was the sensation that cattle in the fields ran, startled at it. Four stone-were seen to fall, and have been recovered, but the probabilities are that many othersfoll. Two, which fell within about six hundred yards of each other, were seen by a couple of men who were laboring in a field. Hearing the reports, one of the men looked up and saw a large body fall into a field close by the other, looking in another direction, saw another, which fell upon a fence. Within about twenty minutes they approached and dug out the one which had fallen in the field where it had buried itself to the depth of about twenty inches in a stiff limestone soil it was still so hot that it could scarcely be held in the hands. From the direction in

It was still so hot that it could scarcely be held in the hands. From the direction in which it entered the earth, its fall appeared to be vertical. Its weight was fifty-one pounds, and its shape irregular. It entered the ground point foremost.

The other, which fell upon the fence, weighed forty-two pounds. In its descent is cut through the rails of the fence and burief itself in the cart. cut through the rails of the fence and buried itself in the carth, having a direction ap-parently from the north-east. About one and a half miles from where these two stones fell, a young man plowing in a field heard a strange whizzing sound over-head, and, look-ing up, saw the clouds in a strange state of commotion. (The same with regard to the agitation of the clouds was observed by others.) Thinking that he heard somethin, fall upon respecting be found a stone width others.) Thinking that he heard something fall, upon searching he found a stone weighting thirty-six pounds, which had fallen upon and embedded itself in a decayed log. It was upposed that it had in its fall a direction from the south-cast. Near Claysville, about six miles distant, two gentlemen walking out heard the explosion, and very soon afterwards a stone weighing four pounds fell near them, striking the ground so obliquely as to ricochot.

The direction of this appeared to be from the North. The four-stones above mentioned were all that were seen to full; another, how-ever, was found which had fallen in the woods and lodged in the earth among a thick woods and lodged in the earth among a thick cluster of roots surrounding a beech tree. It weighed about thirty pounds, and appeared to have fallen vertically. All of the stones were irregular in figure, and had the same general appearance, having a blackened, smooth, vitrified surface. This exterior coating was, however, very thin—not over one fiftieth of an inch in thickness. Within the stones had an salve color, and contained fine tones had an salve color, and contained fine stones had an asby color, and contained fine particles of some shining substance, probably native nickel.

Antiquity has given its weighty sanction

Antiquity has given its weighty sanction to the penalty incurred by the gentleman who is kissed by a damsel while wrapped in slumber. The reward of a stolen kiss figured conspicuously at weddings in the olden time. The bride's attendants all presented her with a pair of gloves, and white gloves were given to the guests by her father. A pair of gloves was also a part of the fees of the officiating elegations. The prossupers of the times is clergyman. The grossness of the times is plainly shown by the gift, on hymeneal occa-sions of an article of female apparei that it is not usual for gentlemen to mention in the so-ciety of ladies, except they are connected by est ties

cety of lanes, except they are connected by the closest ties.

Not only was the head of the bride garlanded, but the bridegroom was likewise bedighted with a wreath. Sometimes flowers and myrtle composed the nuptial wreath, and at other times the happy pair were rowned with the leaves of medicinal herbs and cereal plants. An old writer tells us that "in some countries the bride is covered by the matrons with a garland of prickles, and so delivered unto her husband, that he might know he had tied himself to a thorny pleasure." We are inclined to think that this ugly and ominous wreath was only used when some unfortunate fellow led to the altar a shrewish woman, and we indulge the conjecture that some of those prickle-crowned brides tasted the bitterness of the ducking-stool.

In the days of rude sports and unseemly familiarity there was, we have no doubt much less unchastity than, judging the people by our own high standard of decorum, we may be disposed to believe existed. There was, we are generous and considerate enough to suppose, more evil in the seeming than in the heart of the boisterous rollicking actors in the pastimes. Many of the customs of those vulgar people warrant us in adopting this charitable opinion. These nuptial customs would do bonor to our refined age, and we can not bring our hearts to believe that those who took pleasure in them were as course and sensual as many of their other

those who took pleasure in them were as course and sensual as many of their other divarsions might lead us to suppose.

Strewing flowers, fragrant herbs and evergreens on the way from the bride's home to the church was one of the most ancient of these simple and beautiful customs. Young maidens, carrying these sweet offerings in their aprons, went forth in the morning, and scattered them thickly over the road or street, and the blushing bride walked to "church on and the blushing bride walked to "charch on

While treading this flowery path, leaning on the arm of her espoused, followed by a gay train of attendants, the bell pealed out joyously, the bridesmalds and groomsmen sing some lively songs, and everybody came out to gaze upon the cheerful and lovely spectacle.

To see a bride trip be the church so lightly,
As if her new choolinese would scorn to bruise
A silf hower."

No belle or beau, in those simple times,
would have thought of going to a wedding
without a bouquet. The favorite flowers on
these corresponding were printness, maiden's these occasions were princess, maiden's blushes and violets. A nosegay of these beautiful children or spring was presented to the bride by her dearest friends and by guests

Danwin's Work or Species.—The influence of Darwin's book on species is making itself felt in every branch of science. A new book by Professor Dresser of the Government Science and Art Museum, at Kensington, shows its tendency in botany: "Unity in Variety, as deduced from the Vegetable Kingdom: An attempt at developing that one oes which is discoverable in the habits, mode of growth, and principle of construction of all Plants."

Col. B. R. Higger attempted to cane a young lawyer, George Munel, in Upsom County, Geo., on the 15th inst., when the latter drew a pistol and shot his assailant twice through the body.

Discreption of Good Friday and Raste in Constantinople - Extraordinary Pre-

Presents to Death at Newgate. In the good old times, when wretches "swung, that jurymen might dine," the indges in England not unfrequently resorted to what the law aptly termed the prine first st dure—namely, pressing to death for refusing to plend. This system continued in vogue till 1772, when an act was passed by which any one refusing to plend should be deemed guitty, the same as though by verdict of a rary. The "press-yard" at Newgate, and perhaps at offier prisons, yet, we believe refains its name, albeit if is no longer used for its original purpose. We have before us neutrious print representing a criminal in the act of spring pressed to death. He is exact of being pressed to death. He is ex-tended flat on his back, his arms and feet drawn apart at full stretch, and secured to staples in the floor; a piece of plank is on his body, and on that a number of heavy

his body, and on that a number of heavy weights...

There seems to have been two kinds of criminals who formerly refused to plead to their indictments; the one, men a roperty, who by suffering ceath by presse instead of langing, preserved their landed colletes to their children or heirs, which would not have been the case had they pleaded and been tound guilty by the jury. The other class were ignorant, determined men, who foolishly imagined that by obstinately refusing to plead they should eventually escape the punishment due to their offenses.

When no argument could induce a man to plead, the judgment of the law was read over to him as he stood at the bar. It was thus worded: "That the prisoner shall be sent to the prison whence he came, and put into a mean room, stopped from the light, and shall there be said on the hare ground, without any litter, straw or other covering.

He shall he upon his back, his head shall be covered, and his feet shall be bare. One of his arms shall be drawn with a cord to one

his arms shall be drawn with a cord to one side of the room, and the other arm to the other side; and his legs shall be served in the

other side; and his legs shall be served in the like manner.
Then there shall be laid upon his body as much fron or stone as he can bear, and more! And the first day after he shall have three morsels of burley bread, without any drink; and the second day he shall be allowed to drink as much as he can at three times of the water that is next the prison door, except running water, without any bread; and this shall be his diet fill he dies and he against whom this judgment shall be given forfeits his goods to the king."

The last time that this punishment was inflicted, was, we believe, upon a ship-master,

The last time that this punishment was in-flicted, was, we believe upon a ship-master, charged with piracy, who, to save his lauded property to his limily, remained mute when called upon to plead.

In January, 1720, two highwaymen, named Spiggot and Phillips, refused to plead unless the effects taken from their porsons when they were apprehended were restored to them. This was refused, and they, on their part, adhered to their resolution. Thereupon they were sentenced to be pressed to death; but when they were taken into the press-room at Newgate, Phillips was terrified, and begged to be taken back to plead, which, as a mercy, he was permitted to do, although in strict law he could have been denied the re-quest. His companion, however, was pressed.

a mercy, he was permitted to do, although in strict law he could have been denied the regreest. His companion, however, was pressed, and bore the amazing weight of three hundred and fifty pounds for the space of half an hour but when an additional fifty pounds was added his fortitude gave way, and be also begged to be allowed to plead. The evidence on the trial was conclusive, and the two men, both of whom were very hardened robbers, were duly hung at Tyburn.

The following year another highwayman, named Hames, likewise refused to plead to his own indictment, alleging as a reason that the people who apprehended me seized a fine sait of clothes which I intended to have gone to the gallows in; unless they are returned I will not plead, for no one shall say that I was banged in a dirty shirt and ragged coat. In sait was the dreadful alternative explained to him; he continued stubbornly mute, and was taken to the press room, and bore a weight of two-hundred and fifty pounds for seven minutes, when he cried out to be taken boatk to the court. He there pleaded "not guilty," but was convicted and langed.

A far more remarkable and more cruel

hanged.

A far more remarkable and more cruel case than the preceding occurred at Nottingham Assizes in the year 1735. A poor creature, commonly reputed to have been deaf and dumb from infancy, was arraigned on an accusation of murder. Two witnesses, who were subsequently known to have borne him il-will, swore positively that they had heard aim speak; he was therefore cylied upon to

ill-will, swore positively that they had heard him speak; he was therefore culied upon to plead guilty or not guilty. A lawyer represented his case most feelingly to the judge; but the law on the subject being supposed to be imperative, he was taken into an adjoining room and actually pressed to death, continuing, says a register of the times, 'obstinately dumb to the last.' The latterfact, we think, most incontestably proves that the wretched being was naturally dumb.

In another instance—and it is the last we shall cite on the subject—a man pressed to death, who assuredly was an impostor, so far as his pretended dumbness was concerned. His name was Matthew Ryan, and he was tried, or should have been tried, for highway robbery, at the Kilkenny Assizes, in 1740. When in prison, he affected to be a lunatic, and in court counterficited, dumbness. The judge suppanneled a jury to try "whether he was mute and lunatic by the hand of God, or wiffully so." The jury returned in a short time, and brought in a verdict of "wilful and affected dumbness and lunaey." The judges on this desired the prisoner to plead, out he still pretended to be insensible to all that was said to him.

The law now called for the prise forte et dure, but the judges compassionately deferred awarding it until a future day, in the hope that he might in the meantime acquire amore just sones of his situation. But their delay had not the intended offect. He refused to plead when next brought up, and was pressed to death two days subsequently in Kilkenny

had not the intended offect. He refused to plead when next brought up, and was pressed to death two days subsequently in Kilkenny, narket-place. As the weights were heaping, on the wretched man, he earnestly suppli-cated to be hanged, but it being beyond the power of the sheriff to deviate from the mode of punishment prescribed in the sentence, even this was an indulgence which could no longer be granted to him.

The Ast, of Thereing—How to Improve in Thought.—To think clearly is among the first requirements of a public teacher. The faculty may be improved, like other faculties of mind and body. One of the best modes of improving in the art of thinking is to think over some subject before, you read upon it, and then to observe after what manner it has occurred to the mind of some great master, you will then observe whether you have exceeded, and by this process you will insensibly catch a great manner of viewing questions. It is right to study, not only to think, but from time to time to review what has passed; to dwell upon it and to see what trains of thought voluntarily present themselves to your mind. It is a most superior habit of some minds to refer all the particular truths which strike them to other truths more general, so that their knowledge is methodized, and the general truth, at any time, suggests the particular exemplification which at once leads to the general truth. This kind of an understanding has an immense and decided superiority over those confused heads in which one fact is plied upon another, without the least attempt at diaminication and arrangement.—Sidney Smith.

A TRAIN ATTACKED BY INDIANS.—A train belonging to Mr. Howard, of ten or twelve wagons, was attacked on the 8th inst. at Howard's Station, (Cal.) by a party of forty or fifty Indians, who succeeded in taking off six or eight head of mules. One Mexican belonging to the train was wounded, and a horse was killed:

PRICE ONE CENT.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletia writes:
Good Friday was devoted to the confession of one's sins; to the twirling by the children of a small toy emitting a harsh crunching sound, significantly called "cracking Judas bones;" to the visiting of his sins upon the back of any poor Jew who dares show himself in the street that day, and to the overturning of as many Jewish tombstones as can be with ease and gafety thrown into the roads.

turning of as many Jewish tombstones as can be with ease and safety thrown into the roads.

The three days of Easter are given up to the cating of Easter Eggs and Charaks, a cake made only at this season of the year; to surfaiting, drunkenness and dancing. Large companies of men, of the lower classes, parade the streets from morning till night, moving with uncount gestures to the wild, dissonant notes of the tamborine, flaggeolet and drum—music,—if it must be so called—which one could well believe had been caught as it rushed skrieking and moaning from the gates of Pandemonium.

The great burging-ground is planted with gay tents, impromptu cafes, and fruit and aweet-meat stalls, with rope-swings and wheel-swings magic-lanterns, jugglers, donkeys, mules and horses, and throngs upon throngs of men holding one anothers hands and treading in wide circles their measured, monotonous dance. Here in the burying-ground, many of them bivousck all night; the tombstones, laid flat on a low foundation inclosing the sides of the gaves, are chalked out for the games of backgammon, draughts and chess, and here old and young gamble the whole day long, or climb on the highest of the monuments, and try who can jump the furthest from one stone to another. Such desecrations of the last resting place of their friends and countrymen, have Protestants and Catholics in Constantinople long been compelled to endure but within a few years new burying-grounds have been allotted to them—a mile or more from the old one-which are now inclosed by walls built at the expense of the European residents, and thifter, as soon as a sufficient sum can be raised from the relatives in America, England, and other countries, will the sacred dust and monuments be removed, not omitting, we trust, the "servant"—we forget his nume—of Lord Baltimore, who died in 1618, two years before the landing of the Pilgrims.

The Benicia Boy's Contest With Two Hiberhiams.—A Boston paper says that while Hechan was last in Boston he gave a sparring exhibition at the National Theater. Passing through one of the streets, he saw two irishmen posting bills. They appeared to take particular pains (an old trick of the craft) to cover up those announcing his entertainment. He watched them a little while, after which he approached the couple of Milesians. Pointing to his now nearly obliterated posters, he asked them if they had covered them (the posters) up. But he did not wait for an answer. To the first he administered one of his awful effs, which dislocated his under jaw, and with another blow in frost he sent the Irishuian at least ten feet distance. The other he took by the hair of the head, lifting him up with one hand, and gave him THE BENICIA BOY'S CONTEST WITH TWO H The other he took by the hair of the head, lifting him up with one hand, and gave him such a punishing that he was not recognizable even by his own friends. It was all done in a moment, and with no apparent effort on the part of the Benicia Boy. He then walked into a barber-shop near by and got shaved as if nothing had happened. The friends of the Irishmen were of course indignant, and proposed two very severe things: first to whip Heenan within an inch of his life; and next to make him pay roundly for an assault, in the Police Court. Neither of these was ever carried out.

Paorection of a Shingle Roof from Fire.

The Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker says: A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood-ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise, in cases of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of weather. The older and more weatherbeaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to their original or first form, restores them to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the shingles, and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevents its warping for years, if not forever.

THE STIMULATING EFFECT OF AIR.—The exciting and stimulating properties of pure oxygen are well known, and every one has felt the invigorating influence of fresh sir, yet no practical application has been made of these beneficial properties of a substance so cheap and universal. When the body is weak, the brain fatigued, and the whole system in a state of lassitude, just go into the open air, take a few vigorous inspirations, and expirations, and the effect will be instantly perceived. The individual trying the experiment will feel invigorated and stimulated, the blood will course with freshness, the lungs will work with increased rapidity, the whole frame will feel revivined, and nature's stimulent will be found the best.

TURKISH RIOT ABOUT AN EGG-SHELL .- A TURKISH RIOT ABOUT AN EGG-BRELL.—A procession, from the lower classes, was recently passing one of the streets of Constantinople, on its way to the church, when an egg-shell fell, either by accident or design, upon them, from the window of a French house. Construing this trivial circumstance into an insult to their religion, the mob attacked and broke down the doors, severely wounded a Frenchman who happened to be below, rushed up stairs, smashing everyting they could lay their hands on, and would have proceeded to violent measures with the other inmates of the bouse, had not a guard arrived in time to arrest their frantic a guard arrived in time to arrest their frantic

STEALING A RED-BOT STOVE.—Recently in Washington, D. C., a down-town tailor having occasion to do some pressing, fired up his little goose-heating stove, and when it became red-hot placed it outside the shop on the payement, in order to be rid of the heat it emitted. In a few minutes he went for it, but some enterprising person had got ahead of him, and marched off with the seething concern, "geese" and all.

BALL-ROOM SKATING PARTIES.—It is said hat ball-room skating parties are going to Ball-noom Skating Parties are going to be the rage at the fashionable watering places this summer, and that preparations have been made for them at Saratoga and Newport. The ladies' ball-room or parlor skate is provided, instead of runners, with fittle brass wheels, shod with leather, so that the wearer can glide over a smooth floor with much the same case that she can with the ordinary skate on ice.

As ANTIQUATED BESGER.—James Weeden, living in Grafton, N. Y., reported to be one hundred and twenty years old, died on Wednesday. He was a native of Rhode Island, and for some years had been a beggar, Poverty and longevity are often allied. It is often said that the poor only can afford to live.

Northern Lake Navidation Nearly 1,300 steamers and saffing vessels paned in sight of Detroit during cight days. From this fact, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of commercial interests on the great Northern Lakes.

Ruge of Hewan Lives.—Man should carry life like a spirited falcon in his hands, allowing it to mount into the other, and being able to call it back again to earth whenever it is necessary.

WATER OF ADVERTISING

JOB PRINTING

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



EWING MACHINE!

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 77 W. FOURTH-STREET, PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE Wheeler & Wilson Sawing Machine, with im-Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Marhine, with important introcements, and to essent the demand for a good, too priced Family Machine, have introduced a first STY Les, wordern expent the same principles of the same principles and making the Thirty of the same principles and the

At our various offices we sell at New York prices, and give instructions, tree of charge, to enable purchasers to see ordinary essens, bem, fell, quilt, gather, bird and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for shree years.

Send or call for a circular containing full partieulars, prices, testimontals, etc.

WM. SUMNEE & OO.

SINGER'S

No. 2 SEWING MACHINE \$100 IT IS WELL UNDERSTOOD BY MANU-PACTURERS and all those who use Singer's Ma-

A GREATER WARIETY OF WORK, WILL DO MORE WORK, AND WILL DO IT IN BETTER STYLE Than can be done on any other Machine SING-ER'S FAMILY MACHINES, 835 and 875.

malo-ay JAS. SEAR DON, Agent. KELSEY'S

Improved Double-threaded FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! No. 72 West Fourth-street. THOSE IN WANT OF A GOOD SEW-

JOUVET & CO., Agenta, No. 72 West Fourth, up stairs. \$30. \$30. \$30. \$30. \$30.

MOORE'S Thirty-Dollar Double Lock-Stitch Family Sewing Machines SECURED BY RECENT LETTERS PATENT. THIS JACHINE HAS BEEN PROsoon it. to be the best and most desirable Family
Swiring Electrice ever introduced entertains and
the very thickers the very first formula, young all the very thickers the very the total entertains and the very thickers for the very the very the very line very line to the very line of family guede, from
all Lines of the very lines the form made, and
we all Lines on top of the Markets.
Sond for a circular, or call and use it is operation.
Upon early application, State and County rights may
be secured.

An energetic person can make a fortune in a a time. Agents wanted in all unsold Territory. H. C. EURTMAN. Bole and exclusive agent for the United States, appli-17 22 West Fourth-street. Cincinna

The Gladiator GAS-BURNING, SMOKE-CONSUMING

COAL COOKING STOVE FOUR SIZES.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY CAMPBELL, ELLISON & CO., Nos. 19 & 21 East Second-st...

Warranted to give satisfaction"Ed

CINCINNATI, OHIC. DR. J. ROTHE'S Medical and Surgical Office, FOR THE CURE OF Hernia or Rupture,

AND:ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, NO. 52's EAST PIFTH-STREET, BR-TWEEN Sycamore and Broadway. Office-hours from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. ap22-tf

LANE & BODLEY.

MANUFACURERS OF WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY. AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

Mrs. M. Fithian, NO. 215 PLUM-STREET, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

Paris and Eastern Fashions. And is prepared to fill orders in her line

T THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Thankful for former patronage, she solicits a prober share from a generous public. N. B.—All kinds of Machine Stitching done to myll-be Soda Water.

Choicest Strupe of our own manufacture. For

FED STOLIS, north-east our finith-airest and whitee see Canal: seased and spirt or long Wieddelivered champing cash by J. L. BLACK MAS & CO. N. H. Orders similated with promptly executed. To Larrels Family Flour, "Olif Mills," to see an expension of the control of the

N. O. SUGARS.

10 hhds. Choice N. O. Sugar,
13 hhds. Frime do do Heal's ARION A. COLTER.

1915 Nos. 319 and 391 Hain-street

BALDWIN & BOLL & Continued Child & Child